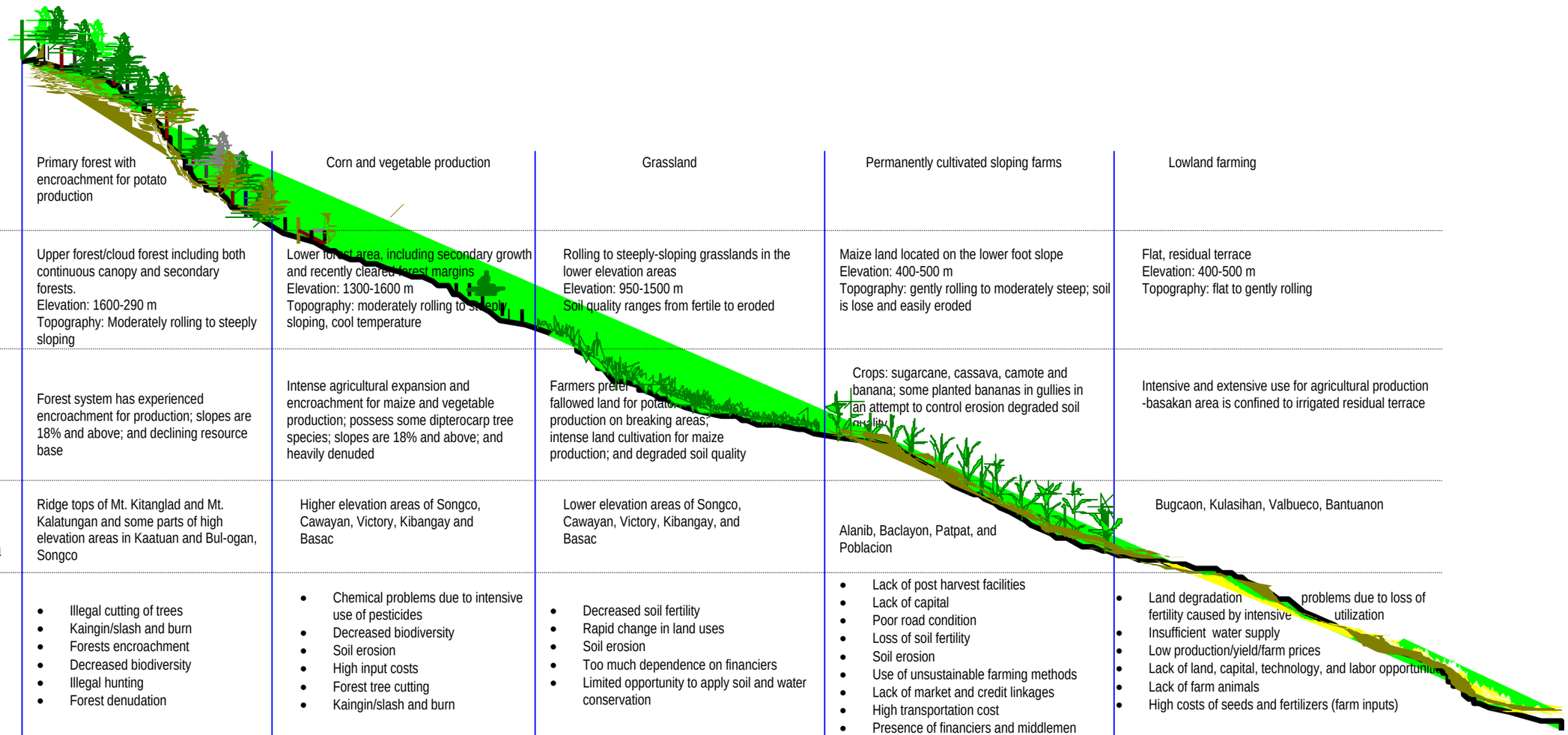
The Agroecological Zones of Lantapan, Bukidnon, Philippines



	Lasang Taas	Lasang Ubos	Kasagbutan	Kamaisan	Kapatagan or Basakan
Type of Land use	Primary forest with encroachment for potato production	Corn and vegetable production	Grassland	Permanently cultivated sloping farms	Lowland farming
Features	Upper forest/cloud forest including both continuous canopy and secondary forests. Elevation: 1600-290 m Topography: Moderately rolling to steeply sloping	Lower forest area, including secondary growth and recently cleared forest margins Elevation: 1300-1600 m Topography: moderately rolling to steeply sloping, cool temperature	Rolling to steeply-sloping grasslands in the lower elevation areas Elevation: 950-1500 m Soil quality ranges from fertile to eroded	Maize land located on the lower foot slope Elevation: 400-500 m Topography: gently rolling to moderately steep; soil is lose and easily eroded	Flat, residual terrace Elevation: 400-500 m Topography: flat to gently rolling
Status	Forest system has experienced encroachment for production; slopes are 18% and above; and declining resource base	Intense agricultural expansion and encroachment for maize and vegetable production; possess some dipterocarp tree species; slopes are 18% and above; and heavily denuded	Farmers prefer [illegible] fallowed land for potato production on breaking areas; intense land cultivation for maize production; and degraded soil quality	Crops: sugarcane, cassava, camote and banana; some planted bananas in gullies in an attempt to control erosion degraded soil quality	Intensive and extensive use for agricultural production -basakan area is confined to irrigated residual terrace
Location	Ridge tops of Mt. Kitanglad and Mt. Kalatungan and some parts of high elevation areas in Kaatuan and Bul-ogan, Songco	Higher elevation areas of Songco, Cawayan, Victory, Kibangay and Basac	Lower elevation areas of Songco, Cawayan, Victory, Kibangay, and Basac	Alanib, Baclayon, Patpat, and Poblacion	Bugcaon, Kulasihan, Valbueco, Bantuanon
Issues	• Illegal cutting of trees • Kaingin/slash and burn • Forests encroachment • Decreased biodiversity • Illegal hunting • Forest denudation	• Chemical problems due to intensive use of pesticides • Decreased biodiversity • Soil erosion • High input costs • Forest tree cutting • Kaingin/slash and burn	• Decreased soil fertility • Rapid change in land uses • Soil erosion • Too much dependence on financiers • Limited opportunity to apply soil and water conservation	• Lack of post harvest facilities • Lack of capital • Poor road condition • Loss of soil fertility • Soil erosion • Use of unsustainable farming methods • Lack of market and credit linkages • High transportation cost • Presence of financiers and middlemen	• Land degradation [illegible] problems due to loss of fertility caused by intensive [illegible] utilization • Insufficient water supply • Low production/yield/farm prices • Lack of land, capital, technology, and labor opportunities • Lack of farm animals • High costs of seeds and fertilizers (farm inputs)